

The Concept and Classification of Phraseology in English Language

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Abstract: Phraseological units can be classified according to their various signs from the point of view of modern linguistics. Phraseological units are divided into categories according to their etymological, structural-semantic, and motivational meaning, according to which word group they are expressed in linguistic works. The fund of Uzbek phraseology is filled with national and adopted, terminological and non-terminological units as phraseology in English.

Keywords: valuable heritage, phraseological units, thematic, vivid expression, emotional signs, stylistically neutral, arbitrary word.

INTRODUCTION

Language is the most important factor in describing the beliefs, culture and attitude of each nation to the world. Because belief, worldview and culture are not the same, proverbs and proverbs of different peoples are not the same. One of the prominent linguists, Nida, said that learning a nation's language is important for learning its culture. In his view, language and culture are interrelated systems that develop simultaneously. He explains it as follows: "Cultural factors are closely related to language and, therefore, are reflected in morphological and structural forms of language" [13, 55].

Phraseology is one of the most valuable heritages of any nation. In phraseology, the way of life and way of thinking characteristic of a certain society is reflected and transmitted. Phraseology is an invaluable key to understanding the culture and mentality of a particular people. Traditions and customs, associativity, features of the image of thought, and folk history are unofficial founders of the appearance of phraseological units in speech. English is probably one of the richest languages in terms of the presence of phraseological units and phraseological turns in its extensive system. Phraseological units occupy a very large layer in its composition. Everything that happens in Great Britain is reflected in phraseology: political life, sports, cultural events, everyday life - this is a partial list of topics reflected in English phraseological units. Many will become obsolete, but they will be replaced by something new, lively, bright and intelligent. Thus, we can say for sure that the phraseological system of the English language develops day by day, acquires new contours, enriches and enriches the inner world of every inhabitant of Misty Albion.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

There are many ways of classifying phraseological units, based on which characteristic feature of phraseological units. The most common classification of English phraseological units is thematic. There are main types of classification, which are divided into more specific groups. Idioms in the English language are related to various types of human activity, for example: idioms related to the sea - to be all at sea, to touch the bottom; hunting - running with a hare and hunting with dogs (leading a double game); house - to put his house in order (to put his affairs in

order); furniture - put on the shelf (discard as useless); kitchen - to be a finger in the pie (participation in work); food - eating humble pie (swallowing an insult); various crafts and tools - see through the millstone (being a very clever person) [1, 197]. Often idioms mention dogs, pigs, cats, horses, birds, trees, moon, clouds, etc. L.P. Smith wrote that English idioms are full of humor but little of beauty and romance. Many idioms express the characteristics of the national character of the English language, such as purposefulness and determination. But the main content of idioms is human relations

Classification based on the correlation of phraseological units with certain parts of speech is also used [2, 1311]. The basis of the division was that the word of the main expression belongs to any part of the sentence. Separate the following sections:

- a) verb + noun: bear evil - keep anger.
- b) verb + preposition + noun: to live on the air - it is not known what to live.
- c) verb + preposition + pronoun: to stop at nothing - to stop at nothing.
- d) verb + adverb: to watch - to keep in step.
- e) to be + adjective: to make sure - to make sure.
- f) verb + adjective: to make sure [3, 203].

A.I. Smirnitsky divides English phraseological units into stable phrases that have vivid expression and emotional signs and are stylistically neutral. A.I. Smirnitsky distinguishes phraseological units and idioms. A.I. Smirnitsky shows revolutions of phraseological units, such as type, falling in love. Idioms are based on the transfer of meaning, a metaphor clearly recognized by the speaker. Their characteristic feature is bright stylistic coloring, for example, take a bull by the horns - act decisively; take the bull by the horns; dead as a doornail - without signs of life, etc.

N.N. Amosova identifies two types of phraseological units - phrasemes and idioms. A phrase is a unit of constant context, in which the minimum index necessary to realize a certain value of a semantically realized word is the only possible one, not variable, that is, constant, for example, beef tea - strong meat broth. ; knitting eyebrows - frowning; black frost - frost without snow, etc. The second component is the minimum for the first. N.N. Amosova admits that the most fluid part of the phraseological base is made up of idioms.

Idioms, unlike phrases, are units of persistent context, in which an indicative minimum and a semantically realized element usually form an identity, and both are represented by the general lexical composition of the phrase [4, 347].

Idioms are distinguished by their overall meaning, for example, red tape - red tape, bureaucracy; playing with fire - playing with fire, etc.

A.I. Alekhina divides semantic phraseological categories and models on the basis of semantic proximity. In this, the linguist takes into account the structural features of fixed phrases. So A.I. Alekhina separates special verbal structural-semantic models with verbs to share, feel, have, etc. groups into similar ones.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

I.V. Arnold usually uses English phraseological units according to V.V. Vinogradov takes the advantage in the blink of an eye in neck-and-neck phrases and a combination of his own flesh and blood. According to V.V. Vinogradov, the class of units that are absolutely indivisible in the whole complex of phraseological units, the meaning of which is completely independent of their lexical composition, the values of their components, and the value of the arbitrary word sign is easier and the most natural. They are unmotivated and unproductive, semantic units, identical to words, devoid of internal form. If a close phraseological group has at least weak signs of semantic separation of components, the value of the whole is related to the understanding of the

internal figurative line of the phrase, such groups form a phraseological unit. Most of the English language is a phraseological unit.

The third class of stable phraseological groups consists of phraseological groups formed as a result of the implementation of non-free connected meanings of words. This is a phraseological combination. They are analytical in their sense; they allow synonymous replacement and replacement, identification. Their difference from a phraseological unit is that in a phraseological combination, the meanings of the combined words are legally equal to a certain extent, and usually only one word has a non-free, connected meaning. is accepted as

Classification of V.V. Vinogradova is semantic in nature, as it is carried out taking into account the motivation of phraseological units.

CONCLUSION

Phraseology is the department of linguistics and specially research phraseological devices in it. Phraseology as an unbiased department of linguistics seemed in 1940s. Phraseology is a segment of linguistics that research the phraseological composition of language in its gift nation and ancient development. There isn't any unmarried class of phraseologisms of each Russian and English, so far, scientists divide phraseological devices primarily based totally on specific principles: structure, semantics, communicative function, etymology of phraseological devices, tactics to their translation into different languages, etc. The idea of the equivalence of the phraseological unit to the phrase is going lower back to the idea of figuring out the expressive data evolved via way of means of Ch. Bally who talked about that “the maximum not unusual place signal of phraseological turnover is the opportunity or the impossibility of substituting one easy phrase for this mixture. The semantic integrity of a phraseological unit may be mounted via way of means of evaluating its which means with the which means of its additives as character words, in addition to via way of means of figuring out the functions of its use in context. Phraseology isn't always same with the phrase and isn't always equal to it completely. It is a lexical unit of a greater complicated type, because the semantic which means represented via way of means of a phraseological flip is expressed now no longer via way of means of one phrase, however via way of means of a mixture of or greater words.

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